

16.

Birds of Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Dendroica striata	- - - - -	I.
blackburniae	- - - - -	2.
virens	- - - - -	3.
vigorsii	- - - - -	4.
palmarum	- - - - -	5.
hypochrysea	- - - - -	6.
Seiurus aurocapillus	- - - - -	7.
noveboracensis	- - - - -	8.
? notabilis	- - - - -	9.
Geothlypis agilis	- - - - -	10.
philadelphia	- - - - -	11.
trichas brachidactyla	- - - - -	12.
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canadensis	- - - - -	14.
Setophaga ruticilla	- - - - -	15.



1
Dendroica striata.

Dendroeca striata.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.

May 31.

8 female shot this morning. As the only one seen, although they were abundant yesterday (May 30) in the blossoming apple orchards at Bethel.

1872.

June 2-5

Not common, evidently migrating. Saw them all the way up from Bethel, June 2. None were seen at the Lake after June 5.

1873.

Aug. 25.

Shot one immature bird in fall plumage.

Sept. 3.

Shot two on Cambridge River and saw others.

1876.

June 17.

// Heard a male singing near the house this morning; it was probably a late straggler. A week ago they were common. //

copy ①

1879.

May 25.

A single male with other Warblers in the plum orchard.

June 9.

Very common for three miles east of Dixville Notch; males in full song.

1880.

May 27.

Abundant in the woods at the mouth of Rapid River.

" 31.

singing everywhere this morning.

Dendroica striata.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

¹²
Dendroica striata. - May 31 May 30 - June 10, 1871.

June, 1872.

ica striata. - June 2, 3. Not seen after June 5. Not common before then.

^{Com. Bethel}
Dendroica striata. - May 29-30 near Bethel, Me. 1871.

Dendroica striata. - June 2 near Bethel, Me. 1872.

^{1 not 2 not 1}
Dendroica striata. - Aug. 25; Sept. 3, 1873.

Aug 31 ^{12 not} ^{12 not} - Sept. 7 ^{abundant} 9 ^{abundant} 1874 May 26 ¹⁸⁷⁴ 1876 / May 25 ¹⁸⁷⁴ June 9

D. striata ¹⁸⁸⁰ May 27 ^{abundant} 31 ^{abundant}

^{Sept.}
D. striata 15⁺ 20⁺

D. striata Sept. 20⁺ 24⁺ 25⁺
1889

18 | *D. striata* Sept. 30⁺ Lake Umbagog, Maine. 1890.

Oct. 1⁺

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Dendroica striata

1895.

September 3 ^(2 juv) 5 ^{4 juv} 6 ^{4 juv}
(Rim Pt) (do.) (do.)

Dendroica striata.

Lake Umbagog.

1898. Dendroica striata.

P. = Pine Point.

May 24¹/₂ P. 29¹/₂ P. 30¹/₂ P

June 1¹/₂ 5²/₃ ^{Stubs near}
^{Leonard's Pond}

None observed at Balls after passage
of migration. I also failed to find
a single bird in or near Dixville
Notch on June 14 although I got
out & rambled about the edge of
the Campbell opening where I heard
a number of males singing June 18

Dendroica striata. Sept. 23^I, Bethel.

1899,

Oxford County, Maine.

Dendroica striata.

1897.

Lake Umbagog.

May
June

21¹* 28¹* 29¹* 30¹*
myadamsy do.
2⁶* 2⁸* 4⁵* 7¹*
* 7

Head of Great Island.

1903.

June

5⁵* Tall trees shading village streets & road across wetlands

Bell.

"

12¹* 13¹* among dense white spruces near the Mill

Upton.

(These dates are so late as to suggest probable breeding)

Dendroica striata.

P. = Pine Point

Lake Umbagog.

August ^{P.} 28¹ ^{P.} ² ^{on} ².

September ^{P.} 6¹ ^{P.} 17¹

1897.

September ^{P.} 7¹ ^{P.} 9² ^{P.} 11²

1898.

September ^{P.} 1¹ ^{P.} ² ^{on} ² ^{do.}

1900.

September ^{P.} 19¹ ^{C.R.} 21¹

1902.

September 7² Bethel.

Dendroica striata.

Lake Umbagog.

copy (2)

1903

June 13

// A Black-poll Warbler was singing freely both yesterday and to-day among the white spruces near Bernier's shop. I wonder if he can be breeding there! The date seems late for a migrant. //

Dendroica blackburniae.

Dendroica Blackburnia.

copy ①

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
May 30-
June 10.

Although common this species was not nearly so abundant as the May-wooded Yellow and Cape May Warblers. A female shot June 9 had not begun incubating.

1872.
June 1-5

Very numerous and extremely noisy, small companies being found everywhere, often in the birch and brush piled by the roadside. After June 6 they became settled for the season.

1874.

Aug. 6.

Shot one in first plumage, and apparently just from the nest, in a mixed flock of Warblers among second growth birch and poplar.

" 8.

Most of the young are now in full fall plumage.

1876.

copy ②

May 27.

Very abundant to-day and I frequently heard six or seven males singing at once. Their song is somewhat like that of Parula and may be represented by the syllables tseep, tseep, tse-tse-tse with the last three notes on a higher key than the first two.

" 29.

I noticed to-day that these warblers have retired to the tree-tops, and that each male kept to his own domain and defended it against all invaders.

" 30.

The weather became suddenly cold again last night and these Warblers were again collected into flocks this morning, keeping near the ground in sheltered, sunny nooks.

Dendroica blackburniae.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1879.

- May 22. A single bird near poplar tavern.
- " 24. A single female yesterday. About a dozen of both sexes to-day; the males in full song.
- " 27. Three adult males hopping about in a tree top with other warblers, occasionally even descending to the ground.
- " 29. During a trip up Cambridge River to the sluice this warbler was the most abundant species observed. One male was singing in a very unusual manner its notes resembling those of D. tigrina.
- June 3. Not only the most abundant of the genus here this season but actually outnumbering all the other Sylvicolidae put together.
- " 5. A female shot to-day evidently would not have bred for sometime.

(June 9) Conspicuous by its absence every where beyond Errol.

1880.

May 16. Numbers here already.

1881.

May 12. Numbers singing about the lake; seen yesterday at Bethel.

Dendroica blackburniae.

Lake Umbagog, New England.

Nest /4 (2866), June 2, 1896, coll.Wm.Brewster. Female watched to nest and started from nest. Eggs perfectly fresh. Mason knoll, Pine Pt. Ht.35 ft.lateral branch slender young blk. touching spruce, 5 ft.fr.stem, 10 fr.top, bottom scarce^branch; hidden above & sides by spruce br., easily seen below. No moss in nest. On shaking tree female left nest. Male sang 30 - 50 yds.off. Eggs dull white; greenish, blown.

.

Nest /4 (2874), June 6, 1896, coll.Wm.Brewster. Female started from nest and seen to return to it. Seen within 15 feet & positively identified. Eggs fresh. Mason knoll, Pine Pt.(Pho.in situ). Nest on horizon. br.young blk.spruce, 20 ft.fr.ground, 15 fr.top, 10 fr.stem, near br.tip. In hollow shade hemlocks,etc. Female sat very closely till branch shaken when she fell at my feet, spread tail, quivering wings like Ground Warbler with young.

.

Nest /4 (3058), June 17, 1897, coll.Clarence H.Watrous. "Female seen on nest and both birds seen flying about." The male singing near on the 14th. Eggs fresh. On Pine Point in Red Spruce near the extremity of a lateral branch 8 ft. fr. trunk, 20 ft. fr. top of tree & 20 ft. above the ground. I saw and photographed this nest in situ June 14 when it held two eggs. W.B.

Dendroica Blackburniae.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Dendroica Blackburniae. - ^{Thine, Bethel} May 29-30 near Bethel, Me. 1871.

Dendroica Blackburniae. - Common. May 30-June 10, 1871.

" *Blackburniae*. - June 2. ^{June, 1872.} Abundant migrating, not common after June 5.

Dendroica Blackburniae. - June 2 near Bethel, Me. 1872.

D. Blackburniae Aug 5^{3rd year} 13^{2nd year} 29^{1st year} 31^{2nd year} 1874

June 9 none in Dig Bethel
May 26¹⁸⁷⁴ 282 1876 May 23¹⁸⁷⁴ 242

D. Blackburniae May 16¹⁸⁸⁰ - May 12¹⁸⁸¹

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Dendroica Blackburniae

1895.

September 19¹⁴ in large mixed flock, Pine Point.

Antrostomus vociferans Sept. 20.

One song by a night on Pine Pt. in early evening. Weather full & warm.

Lake Umbagog.

Dendroica Blackburniae

1896.

May 13¹ 14² 15⁵ 16³ 17¹⁸ 18² } Pine Point
" 19³ 20² 21³ } Lakeside

" 22⁶ P 23²⁰ 24⁶ P 25¹⁰

" 26⁶ P 27¹⁰ 28⁶ 29³ P 30⁴ P 31⁴ P

June 1⁴ 2² 3⁸ 4²⁰ 5⁴ 6²⁰ 7¹⁰

" 10¹ near Lakeside

" 11² " Pine Point.

" 12³ Cambridge River

Copy ③

/// Birds as numerous about the head of the Lake as it used to be in the '70s near the Lake House & elsewhere at the foot of the Lake when only a very few remained to breed this year (the destruction of the spruce timber explains the diminution here). In the Pine Point & Wagon woods the song is numerous & generally distributed of the warblers.

June 2. Took nest 4 fresh eggs
" 6 " " 4 " "

Dendroica blackburniana

1897.

Lake Umbagog.

May

12¹/₂ 13⁴/₅ 14¹²/₂₅ 17²/₅ 18²/₅ 20³/₅
21⁶/₅ 22⁴/₅ (bust) 24²/₅ 25²/₅ 29³/₅ 30²/₅

near Lakeside

" Great Island

" Outer.

28³/₅ 30¹/₅ 31⁵/₅

June

2²/₅ 4⁴/₅ 9¹/₅ Rock

"

10¹/₅ 11¹³/₅ 12³/₅ 14⁴/₅

1903.

June

6¹/₅ Black spruce in
Ladwin Swamp

Bethel.

"

12²/₅ 13³/₅ Lake shores

Lakeside to Upton

"

14¹/₅

Cambridge River

Although my field observations about Lake Umbagog were brief & superficial this season they were sufficient to convince me that the Blackburnian Warbler was much less numerous than than formerly if not actually a rather uncommon bird.

Dendroica blackburniae.

P. = Pine Point

1896. Lake Umbagog.

August 15 ^{7 juv. full autumnal} plumage - 28 ^{do}

September 6 ^{juv.} 11

1897

September 8 ^{P.} 11 ^{P.} 12

1898

August 28 ^{P.} 30 ^{P.} 30

September 2 ^{P.} 7 juv. 5 ^{P.} 7 juv. 7 ^{P.} 7 (full song, thin, 80. or.)

1902.

September 7 ^{juv.} 9 ^{juv.} 9 Bethel.

Dendroica blackburniae -

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

copy (5)

1896.

June 2. This morning on the hill at the western end of the Mason logging works Watrous and I found and took a fine nest and set of 4 fresh eggs of the Blackburnian. We found it by watching the female. We had probably disturbed her by shaking some of the trees near by but when we first saw her she was feeding. In about ten minutes she went directly to the nest and remained in it for twenty minutes or more while Watrous had gone to the camp for his climbing irons. The nest was on the lateral branch of a slender young spruce which was growing up through a large rock maple. The nest was easily seen from the ground beneath looking very like a Chippy's. Watrous took the eggs and sawed off the branch with the nest.

copy 6

Dendroica blackburniae.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Nest and eggs.

1896. ~~One~~ One of the nests found (by me) on the 2nd (in the woods
June 6. at the W. extremity of the Mason logging works) yielded to-
day a remarkably handsome set of 4 eggs of the Blackburnian
Warbler. Although they were perfectly fresh the female sat
so closely that thumping and shaking the tree (a slender one)
failed to start her and when Watrous climbed it he nearly
touched her before she slipped off. She then dropped like a
stone to the ground over which she crawled and tumbled and
fluttered with wide-spread tail and quivering wings much like
a Water Thrush or Oven Bird and evidently with the hope of
leading us away from the nest. Such a demonstration on the
part of a tree-building Warbler is, I think, unusual. This
nest was fully 20 ft. above the ground near the end of a long,
slender branch at least 10 ft. from the main stem of the tree,
a solitary and not very vigorous young spruce growing under
some large hemlocks and yellow birches which cast a dense
shade over the spot. I photographed the nest which we took
successfully by bending over another tree within reach. ~~///~~

Dendroica Blackburniae.

Descriptions of First Plumage of Certain North Am. Bbs. Wm. Brewster.

29. Dendroica Blackburniae.

First plumage: male and female. Remiges, rectrices, etc., as in autumnal adult; rest of upper parts uniform dark brown, each feather on the back edged with light buff; the white scapular stripe poorly defined. Head markings precisely similar *in pattern* to the adults', but with the orange everywhere replaced by white, slightly tinged with buff on posterior half of superciliary line. Throat and entire under parts, in the male, clear white, tinged with pale yellow, each feather (excepting on throat) spotted terminally with black. From two specimens in my collection taken at Upton, Me., August 5 and 6, 1874. One of these, the male, has a few orange feathers on the throat, indicating the coming fall plumage.

"Young in autumn. Above similar to the adult female in fall plumage, but more olivaceous; all the markings less distinct. Superciliary stripe and entire lower parts, except the crissum, pale yellowish-buff, hardly brighter on the jugulum. Sides very faintly streaked with grayish. In my collection (No. 1003), Mt. Carmel, Ill., August 15, 1870." — R. R.

Bull. N. O. C. 3, April, 1878. p. 58.

Dendroica virens.

Dendroica virens. - Not common. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Dendroica virens. - Uncommon. June, 1872.

Dendroica virens. - ^{See} Sept. 22 1873.

D. virens Aug 8^{1 juv} / full pl. - Sept. 9 - 12^{juv full} 1874 May 26 1876 May 16¹⁸⁸⁰ / May 12¹⁸⁸¹

1887. Dend. virens Sept 2² 5² 6² 28¹

D. virens Sept. 4² 11¹ 19²

D. virens 1889 Sept. 12²

Lake Umbagog, Me.
Sept. & Oct. 1892.

Dendroica virens

Lake Umbagog.

Dendroica virens

1896.

copy ①

May 12¹ Bethel.

" 15¹ 16¹ 19¹ Lakeside

" 23¹ 24¹ 27¹ 28¹ } Head of
June 2¹ 4¹ 5¹ } Lake
End Hill Pond.

" 14¹ Dixville Notch. (Opening 1 mi.
east of notch proper)

After the passage of the migration I found only two birds near Lake Umbagog one about 1/4 mile E. of Pine Point the other at Great Hill Pond, both ♂♂ in full song, the Pine Point bird at least certainly settled for the season & no doubt breeding.

Dendroica virens

1894

August 30^{1 juv}

September 1^{1 juv} 10^{1 ad} 12^{1 juv full pl}

" 21^{1 ad} Pine Point

October 3^{1 juv} in flock " "
of Chickadees

1895.

September 3^{1 juv} 4^{1 juv} 5^{12 all juv} 6^{10 all juv} 7^{40 5}

" 8² 10² 13² 15^{ad} 16^{ad} 17^{ad} 18^{ad}

" 19^{ad} 20^{1 ad} 21^{ad} 22^{ad} 23^{ad}

" 27^{1 ad juv}

Dendroica virens.

1899.

Oxford County, Maine.

Sept. 25^④ 26^⑤ 27², Bethel.

Dendroica virens.

Maine (J. to 10000 ft.).

1873.
Sept. 2. Saw several to-day.

1881.
May 12. " " "

Dendroica virens.

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May 14³* 18* 20⁷

" 21¹* 22¹* 24²* 25¹* 26¹* 28¹* 29* 30*

June 4* (Houses then burned,
Myallbury Riv.)

near Bakers

" Great Island

1903.

June 4²* 5* 6* 7*

" 9³*

" 13* near Lake House

Berkshire.

Norway:

Lepton.

Dendroica virens.

C. R. = Cambridge River
P. = Pine Point.
S. = Sunday Cove.

Lake Umbagog.

August ^P28^(2 juv) ^P30^{hd.}

September ^S16[♂] ^P17[♀] ^P21[♀] ^P26[♀]

1897

September 11^(3 Pardin) 14^(Pardin) ^{C.R.}25^{♂ juv.} ^{C.R.}29^(♂♀)

1898.

August ^P23^{hd.} ^P28[♂] ^P30[♂]

September 1[♂] 2[♂] 4[♂] 7[♂] ^P9[♂] ^P25[♂] ^P28[♂]

1900.

September 6⁽²⁾ 18^(2 juv)

1902.

September 7[♂] 9[♀] 2[♂] 10[♂] Bethel.

1904.

September 16^{♂ juv} 26^{2 adult ♂♂} 27^{hd.} Bethel.

1905.

September 5[♂] 8^{♂ adult, 2 juv.} Bethel.

Dendroica vigorsii.

Dendroica vigorsii.

1903. Oxford Co., Maine

June . 9²/₄ // Singing in white & red pine woods shores Lake Penicewassee, Norway

" At least three different birds found during this (Shelburne N. H.)
same month at Shelburne, N. H. by Walter Deane.

I infer from this that the species must occur at
Bethel, also, but I have not been able to find it (Bethel)

~~There~~

Dendroica palmarum.

Dendroica palmarum

L. Umbagog, Maine.

D. palmarum Sept 17 ^{shot near} ~~hooked~~ Oct 9 ^{shot at} ~~hooked~~ Pond

Dendroica palmarum.

1899.

Oxford County, Maine.

copy (2)

On Sept. 26 a large mixed flock of Warblers visited the shrubbery about Dr. Gehring's house at Bethel. Among them were one D. palmarum and two D. p. hypochrysea. I saw all three birds distinctly and identified them positively. //

Dendroica palmarum.

copy ①

1898.

September 30. // In some gray birches near Dr. Gehring's house at Bethel, Me.,
I found this morning two Palm Warblers. One bird was very
tame and I had an excellent view of it, identifying it
beyond question as a typical palmarum. I did not see the
other to call but I am pretty sure that it belonged to
the same form or race. Both birds uttered a soft tsup. They
remained for some time in the top of a tall cedar in
company with a Kinglet (coronata), & some Myrtle Warblers. //

Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea.

Dendroica p.hypochrysea.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Dendroica p.hypochrysea, Oct. 1885.
" *hypochrysa* Oct 18th shot at Leonard's Pond 1888
D. hypochrysa Oct. 19th 1889

1885.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1884 *Dendroica hypochrysa*

October 1. Shot a young bird,
a typical specimen, on the
Outer marshes. Its behavior
was peculiar (see journal)

October 2 One flying about over
the Lake near Pine Point
chirping. Did not see it
near enough to identify the
specimens.

Dendroica p.hypochrysea.

1899.

Oxford County, Maine.

On Sept. 26 a large mixed flock of Warblers visited the shrubbery
about Dr. Gehring's house at Bethel. Among them were one *D. palmarum*
and two *D. p. hypochrysea*. I saw all three birds distinctly and identi-
fied them positively.

Dendroica p. hypochrysa.

1897

Lake Umbagog.

May

11^② By the roadside in
Newry 3 1/2 m. N. of Bethel.

Dendroica p. hypochrysa.

1900.

September 23' Bethel.

1904.

September 19' ⁱⁿ apple orchard. Bethel.

Dendroica p. hypochrysea.

Lake Umbagog, Maine

copy (1)

1894. // On the marsh opposite I shot a typical specimen of Den-
Oct. I. droica hypochrysea, a young bird. It came flying from the
stubs next the river and alighted well out on the marsh where
I found it running about on the mud in company with a Savannah
Sparrow. It kept appearing and disappearing among the tussock
grass and as I advanced flitted on before me giving me much
trouble before I secured it. //

1888,
September 17.

Lake Umbagog.

On Brown's Point I shot three D. palmarum. They were
among scrubby growth and alone.

Seiurus aurocapillus.

Seiurus aurocapillus.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Seiurus aurocapillus. - Found sparingly. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Seiurus aurocapillus. - Only three or four seen. June, 1872.

Seiurus aurocapillus. - ^{Rather com.} June 13-28; ^{1 cand. pair} Aug. 29 1873.

Seiurus auro. Aug 10^{1st} - 14^{1st} - Sept 11 - 1874

Seiurus aurocap. Sept. 14^{1st} - 16^{1st} (flight song at sunset).
1889

21 Seiurus auro. Sept. 24^{1st} - Lake Umbagog, Maine, 1890.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Seiurus aurocapillus

1894

August 30^{1st}

September 3^{1st} ^{over at} day break

1895.

September 8^{1st} - 13^{1st} - 19^{1st}

Lake Umbagog.

1896. Seiurus aurocapillus

May 13^{1st} 14^{2nd} (1st) 15^{2nd} 16^{2nd} 17^{4th} } Ballen's
" 18^{1st} 19^{2nd} 20^{2nd} 21^{2nd}

" 22^{1st} 23^{2nd} 24^{1st} 25^{2nd} 26^{1st} }

" 27^{1st} 28^{2nd} 29^{1st} P 30^{2nd} P 31^{1st} } Head of
June 1^{2nd} 2^{2nd} 3^{2nd} 4^{2nd} 5^{2nd} 6^{3rd} 7^{1st} } Lake

" 10^{2nd} 12^{1st} - Ballen's

copy ①

Generally distributed but nowhere
at all common. Found oftenest
in woods free of undergrowth & on
high land. Two birds singing on
Pine Point during our stay //

Siurus aurocapillus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1872.

June 3-

14.

Not more than two or three seen.

1880.

June 10.

Set G-4. Nearly hatched--on ground between two fir shrubs; female sitting. When started she glided off along the ground, with widely-spread tail and drooping wings, simulating lameness, exactly like the Water Thrush, but keeping perfect silence.

Seiurus aurocapillus.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.
1900.

Flight song of Ovenbird given with full vigor.

Sept. 15.

At about 10.30 P.M. an Ovenbird rose over the woods behind the camp and gave the warbling part of the flight song with much sweetness and vigor but omitting the teacher notes. The night was warm, calm and dark, the sky being obscured by clouds at the time.

copy (2)

Sinus aurocapillus.

G. I. = Great Island.

L. P. = Leonard's Pond.

P. = Pine Point.

1897.

Lake Umbagog.

May

12¹* 16²* 17¹* 18²* 20¹*

near Bakerside

"

20¹* 21²* 22²* 23¹* 24²* 25³* 26¹* 27²* 28¹* 29³* 30²*

" Great Island.

"

28¹* 30²* 31¹*

June

9¹* ^{Rock} 10¹* 11⁴* 14¹*

1903.

June

4⁵* 6²*

Bethel.

"

9⁸*

Norway.

"

13¹* 14¹*

Bakerside.

1906

June

13¹* Bethel.

Siurus aurocapillus

P. = Pine Point

1897 Lake Umbagog.

September 5-1 juv. found floating dead in lake (foggy morning). ^{P.} 8-1 (full flight song over, at sunset).

1898

August ^{P.} 31-1 sang twice at daybreak.

September ^{P.} 3-1 ^{P.} 7-1

1900.

September. 3' 4² 5' ^{P.} 15-1 seen ^{P.} at 10.30 P.M. 19'

1905.

September 2' Bethel.

1907.

July 25-1 ^{P.} Lakeside

August 15-1 picked up dead near Helen Homer, Upton.

Seiurus noveboracensis.

Seiurus noveboracensis.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Seiurus naevius. - Uncommon. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Seiurus naevius. - June 9 June, 1872.

June 13-28 1873.

1874 / May 26 1876 / May 23¹⁸⁷⁹ 24¹⁸⁸⁰ / May 16¹⁸⁸⁰ June 15¹⁸⁸⁰

May 11¹⁸⁸⁰ 12¹⁸⁸⁰

S. naevius Sept. 22¹⁸⁸⁹

Seiurus naevius. - May 29 near Bethel, Me. 1871.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Seiurus noveboracensis

1894

August 30 - 31

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1896 *Seiurus noveboracensis* copy (4)

May 26. At 4.15 P.M. just as the clouds were breaking & the sun appearing after an entirely storm one Pine Point Water Thrush mounted about 20 ft. above the bushes (30 ft. trees) and sang on wing. There were two or three whistles added to the usual preliminary two then the usual song then a series of three low, broken, warbling notes lasting about as long as the song proper & given while the bird was returning to earth on a long, gentle incline. The last note being uttered just as the singer got well down among the tree tops. This bird sings at least once & sometimes two flights every evening just as twilight is coming on but hitherto I have not seen him do it. Twice he has repeated the song three or four times in quick succession with warbling notes similar to those just described connecting the several songs thus being in phrases. I think he was on wing the whole time.

Lake Umbagog.

P. = Pine Point
B. = Bernard's Pond

1896. *Seiurus noveboracensis*.

May 12² 13⁵ 14³ 15³ 16¹ 17¹

" 19¹ 20¹ 21¹

" 22³ P. 23⁴ 24⁴ P. 25⁵

" 26³ P. 27⁴ 28⁴ 29² P. 30⁴ 31² P.

June 1⁴ 2³ 3⁵ 4⁴ 5⁷ 6³ 7¹

" 9¹ 12⁸ (5 came River)

Abundant about Bernard's Pond & very common elsewhere around the head of the Lake & along Cambridge River but less numerous than formerly in the cove between the Bull House & Railroad.

May 30. Three nests. 4 slightly inc. 5 do. 5 near hatching. All in wet banks.

This Water Thrush sings on wing quite as frequently as the Oven Bird & in much the same manner. Each bird goes up at least once & sometimes twice or thrice each evening. It gives the normal song once & occasionally three or four times during each flight & adds to it a number of broken warbling notes (cf. journal).

Siurus naevius.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1872.

June 3-

14.

Not common around the lake but literally swarming in the swampy thickets bordering Cambridge River above the dam. There was a striking uniformity in the songs of different individuals of this species. The male usually sings low down in the darkest recesses of his retreat.

1874.

Aug. 3.

Saw one on Cambridge River.

" 18.

One singing superbly on an Island in Leonard's Pond, his ringing warble sounding all the finer from the perfect silence around.

1879.

May 24.

I discovered this evening that the Water Thrush sing in the air like the Oven Bird. I saw one rise to the height of several hundred feet above the tallest trees and then descend, uttering its usual song, followed by a continued, tremulous, varied, and exquisitely tender warble. This termination is very similar to that of the Oven-bird. The bird descends on an incline plane. wfy ③

" 24.

A single male singing yesterday. Numbers heard today.

" 25.

At mid-day during a passing shower a male soared above the woods singing in the manner all ready described.

June 2.

A Nest with four eggs incubated about eight days, placed in the vertical side of a wall of earth adhering to the roots of a fallen tree overarched by the earth in which the cavity had been excavated for its reception. This was additionally protected, both from the weather and observation, by a tangle of flexible earth-laden roots that hung down like a curtain before its entrance. I brushed against this curtain while passing, when the sitting bird fluttered out from behind it and tumbled out on the ground at my feet, simulating lameness. She did not utter any sound, however, and the two males singing in the vicinity did not come near the spot. wfy ④

Seiurus noveboracensis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1879.

June 3.

Two nests; one with four, the other with five eggs. Both sets incubated about six days. The first nest was in the side of an earth-laden root on the north side of B Point on the lake shore. This nest was not concealed like the one found yesterday, being simply set in the side of the bank. I could see the eggs from a distance of ten feet. The female was not sitting but soon after I discovered the nest she and her mate appeared, both chirping sharply, showing much anxiety, and running over the mossy ground within six feet of me. The second nest was concealed nearly as perfectly as the one found yesterday; it was completely overarched by the bank which projected down above its entrance, and the eggs could not

June 3).

be seen until I had torn away the overhanging earth. The female was sitting, she started off when I was within a few feet raising her extended wings above her back and spreading her tail to the fullest extent. While I was picking the eggs she was constantly within fifteen feet of me and sometimes almost within reach of my arm. At first she was silent but shortly afterwards she began a sharp chirping. The male was singing meanwhile in the distance but he did not appear.

" 5.

D-4 Nest containing four eggs incubated about ten days; in root bank, overarched by the earth above but not otherwise concealed. The eggs could be seen from in front. The female sat so closely that I walked past the face of the bank without flushing her. Upon returning and stooping down at its base she fluttered out directly under my nose. The nest was not more than six inches above the ground. I notice that when the earth bank is entirely above high-water-mark the nest is placed near the ground. When otherwise, it is higher in the bank, often near its top.

" 13.

Set of five eggs incubated several days. Nest in cavity of root-bank about six inches above base. The female sat closely; I saw her on the nest and nearly touched her with my finger tips when she slid off and glided about among the ferns like a mouse, expanding and spreading her wings above her back. She did not fly at all, but continued running about in this manner while we remained near the spot; she also kept perfectly silent. The male did not appear. This nest was simply overarched with the bank; it was in the depths of a gloomy swamp on B Point.

Seiurus noveboracensis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1879.
June 16. They rarely sing now except in early morning.
- " 18. Took a young bird in first plumage apparently just from the nest.
1881.
May 12. Numbers in Fullsong. Alva Coolidge heard them yesterday.
1890.
May 16. A number singing, several soaring above the woods and singing as they descend.
- " 22. A female at work on her nest under the projecting bank of Cambridge River. The cavity in which she was arranging the outer rim of her nest had evidently been recently excavated; she gathered her materials from the water's edge and paid no attention to our near presence.
- " 24. Two nests; one with two, the other with three eggs.
- (May 31) Set H-3. Fresh. Root bank on shelf protected by the overhanging earth above; female absent; male singing near by. *Wm.*
- " 28. Set F-6. Fresh--root bank, eighteen inches above base; female sitting; she dropped to the ground and ran quietly off, nor did she return. This nest found May 24 when it had two eggs. *St. - 2nd. C. C.*
- " " Set G-4. Incubation about two days; nest in root-bank near the top; entrance so narrowed by the overarch-ing earth that the bird had difficulty in squeezing out; she dropped to the ground when I approached and stole off along the ground like a mouse, afterwards returning and chirping faintly; position of nest five feet above the base of bank, and directly over a Winter' Wren's nest, newly finished but empty. *St. - 2nd. C. C.*
- " 31. Two sets, five each, all incubated five or six days.

Seiurus noveboracensis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1880.
June 2.

Set I-4. Incubated four days; root bank near lake shore; female sat closely.

" "

Set K-5. Root bank just outside wood edge; female sat closely. *nest broken down*

" "

Set L-4. Fresh. Root-bank within fifty yards of preceding nest. This nest is probably a second one by the same birds whose nest was broken up by Crows or Jays last week (see May 28). The eggs correspond so exactly with those of Set B-4 taken within fifty yards of the same spot in 1879, that I think they must have been laid by the same bird. *the male bird's egg*

" "

Set M-4. Incubated four days. Bank of Swift Cambridge where the water had worn away the earth, leaving the bank a little overarched; nest three feet above the water; found May 22, when the female was at work lining the cavity which she had excavated.

" 3.

Set N-4. Incubated five days. Root bank at the very bottom; female sitting; she came off only when my face guides face was within a few inches of her. *approached by bird*

" 8.

Set O-4. Incubated seven days--root bank--overarched and nicely concealed by a projecting flake of earth. The female sat closely and after being flushed returned and repeatedly tried to enter the nest while we were standing within a few feet of it. The male also appeared, tilting and chirping incessantly. *Came s. of female's bank*

" 9.

Set P-3. Fresh--root bank, well concealed under overhanging shelf; female sat closely and made a great fuss. This set is the second laying by the parents of K-5. The two nests were in adjoining root-banks not twenty feet apart. *lake shore*

Seiurus noveboracensis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

Siurus naevius.

1880.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

(June 15) A nest containing five young nearly large enough to fly; we examined the root-bank two weeks ago but somehow failed to find the nest.

" 15. The song is a rich whit, tit, tit, ter-tit-ti-dee.

" 17. Brood of young on wing.

1881.

June 1.	Set R-2.	Nest in upturned roots of fallen tree. 10 - 12						
" "	" T-4.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" "	" U-3.	"	"	"	"	"	"	" 10 - 12 - 13 - 14
" 2.	" V-4.	"	"	"	"	"	"	" 10 - 12 - 13 - 14
" "	" W-5.	"	"	"	"	"	"	" 10 - 12 - 13 - 14
" 3.	" X-4.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" "	" Y-4.	"	"	"	"	"	"	" 10 - 12 - 13 - 14
" "	" Z-5.	"	"	"	"	"	"	" 10 - 12 - 13 - 14
" "	" 1-5.	"	"	"	"	"	"	" 10 - 12 - 13 - 14
" 5.	" 2-4.	"	"	"	"	"	"	" 10 - 12 - 13 - 14
" "	" 3-5.	"	"	"	"	"	"	" 10 - 12 - 13 - 14
" 25.	" 4-3.	"	"	"	"	"	"	" 10 - 12 - 13 - 14

1880.

June 11. Set Q-3. Incubated eight days--root bank in pocket shaped cavity; nest empty; eggs found on the ground on the back side of the bank covered with mud; upon examination found a small hole through which they had rolled down.

Seiurus noveboracensis.

Lake Umbagog, New England.

Nest /5 (2855), May 30, 1896, coll.C.H.Watrous. Female flushed from nest. Eggs inc.about 4 days. Pine Pt. I did not see nest in situ. In swamp near Pine Pt.spring. Nest in earth bank, clinging to fallen tree roots, over pool in spruce swamp 100 yds.from Lake; concealed very perfectly by hanging curtain of roots and earth. Bank only 3 or 4 ft.wide.

.

Nest /3 (623), May 31, 1880, coll.Wm.Brewster. No birds seen but male heard singing. Eggs fresh. "B" Point, Lake Umbagog.

.

Nest /3 (624), June 1, 1881, coll. ? "In upturned roots of fallen tree, between John Brown's & Tyler's Cove, Colls.#2".
. removed from coll.

Nest /5 (643), June 13, 1879, coll.Wm.Brewster. Positive. Eggs inc. Earth bank among roots of fallen tree. Ht.6 in. Removed from collection. Upton.

.

Scarus noveboracensis

L. = near Lakeside.
G. I. = Great Island.
L. P. = Leonard's Pond.

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May 12⁶* 13⁵* 14⁶* 15³* 16²* 17²* 18²* 19²* 20¹*
" 20¹* 21⁵* 22³* 23¹* 24³* 25²* 26²* 27²* 28²* 29³* 30³*
" on the Outlet to the lake up
28⁴* 30⁶* 31²⁰* Megalloway R..
June 1⁴* 2¹⁰* 3⁴* 4¹⁷* Megalloway Riv. to C. Shouth of North Rd. 5⁴* 6⁴* 7⁶* 8⁴* 9²*
" 10¹* 11²* 12²* 13²* 15²*

near Lakeside.
" Great Island.
Head of Lake
" " "

May 30 nest 1 egg root bank on small island near head of Great Island.
June 2 " 5 " " " " large " Leonard's Pond

1903.

June 9⁴* (shores of Lake Pennesseewassee)
" 12⁶* 13⁴* 14⁵* (Lake shores)
" 14³*

Norway.
Lakeside & Upton
Cambridge River

1906.

June 13¹* Bath.

Siurus noveboracensis.

P. = Pine Point.

1896 Lake Umbagog.

August 10¹* (full song over
at 9 a.m.)

1898.

August ^{P.}26¹ ^{P.}27¹ ^{P.}28¹

1900.

September ^{P.}4¹ ^{P.}15¹ ^{P.}16¹

1904.

September 21¹ in Dr. Gehring's woods. Bethel.

1907.

B.P. Can. R. B. P.
August 5¹* 7¹ 9¹ in full, begins song at 10 a.m. ^{B.P.}10¹* in full song at 8 a.m. L. Umbagog.

Seiurus noveboracensis.

copy ①

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Photographing bird and
nests.

1896.

/// In the afternoon Watrous and I rowed over to Leonard's
May 30. Pond. We first landed on the island where W. found two Water
Thrushes' nests with, respectively, 4 eggs slightly incubated
and 5 eggs far advanced. I had my hands full photographing
these nests. One was in a large earth bank under and behind
a curtain of earth and fine roots. Of this I made two photo-
graphs. The female was very nervous and fussy, chirping and
calling up her mate the first thing. She would not go on the
nest when the camera was near it but kept running rapidly a-
bout around the bank and the camera examining the latter as
well as the bulb of my rubber tube which lay several yards
off with evident distrust. When started from the nest she
would regularly run six or eight yards crouching close to the
ground and moving with a slow gliding motion spreading her
tail and half spreading and quivering her wings, sometimes
turning back and gliding past me or just under the nest, making
nor
no sound, tilting while behaving thus but presently flying up
to some branch or root to tilt and chirp with her mate. Both
birds were very large and very yellow beneath. This was the
nest with 5 eggs. The bank was of clean, fresh sandy loam
with no vegetation. The nest was very bulky and outwardly
composed wholly of dead leaves.

The other nest and its owner were wholly different. The

Seiurus noveboracensis.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1896. ~~ether-nest-and~~ nest was in the open, vertical face of a small
May 30. and very old root bank which was densely covered with mosses
(No.2). and various small plants and grasses. The entrance to the
nest was a sort of slit, narrow vertically but wide horizon-
tally. The bird when startled merely dropped to the ground
and ran quickly off under some fallen brush and then flying
up to a low branch or root tilted and watched me in silence
and apparently without apprehension. She did not once chirp
and during the hour or more that I was busy with her nest her
mate sang in blissful ignorance of his partner's danger fifty
or one hundred yards away. If I stood quietly for a minute
or two the female would alight at the base of the bank and
running quickly up its slightly sloping face would peep in for
a moment and then entering settle down to her task first ar-
ranging the eggs beneath her by moving them with her legs or
feet swaying her body from side to side the while. She did
not seem to mind or even notice my camera when it was set up
within a yard of her. A sensible, placid little creature very
unlike the other above described.

Seiurus noveboracensis.

copy ②

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Photographing bird and nest.

1896. I spent most of the forenoon at Leonard's Pond where I
June 5. took eight photographs of the Water Thrush at or near her nest
from which I started her many times. She is wonderfully mild
and patient under this almost incessant persecution. Not
once this morning did she chirp for her mate or make any de-
monstration whatever. I had no difficulty in setting up my
camera and focusing her on the nest at a distance of three
feet or less. Indeed when I wished to start her I usually
had to shake the focusing cloth within a few inches of her
face. Then she would slip off, run away a few yards, feed for
a moment or perhaps take a bath and within ^a minute or two, if
I permitted it, walk sedately into her nest often passing di-
rectly under the camera on her way. When I wished to get her
to cross a certain selected spot of sunlight I had little
difficulty in driving her over the exact place. She would
often pause for a moment almost at my feet and look up at me
with an expression of wonderment but without the slightest
sign of fear. Poor, demure little creature! x x x x
 eggs
The four pretty look as if they might hatch any moment.

Seiurus auricapillus noveboracensis.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1897. // At least six Water Thrushes could be heard from our anchorage and frequently four of these would sing in rapid succession one beginning just as the preceding one ceased, producing the effect of a continuous Water Thrush song of four times the usual length. This happened so many times, indeed, that I became satisfied that it was not mere coincidence. These Water Thrushes also treated me to their flight songs a dozen times or more this evening and I am positive that one of them went up in the course of eight or ten minutes three or four times. The flight song of this species puts that of the Oven-bird (which I heard also this evening) quite to shame.

This happened at Leanord's Pond between 4 P.M. and twilight.

Seiurus noveboracensis.notabilis.

Geothlypis agilis.

Geothlypis agilis.

19 | *Chironis agilis* Sept. 30 ^{juv ♂} ~~chad~~. Lake Umbagog, Maine. 1890.

Geothlypis agilis.

Lake, Umbagog, Maine.

1890. We started a Connecticut Warbler from some mountain maples on the edge of the wood (near Pearley White's) and Henshaw shot it. It is the first that has been taken in this region.

Geothlypis philadelphia.

Geothlypis philadelphia.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1874.

Aug. 1.

One seen in full song in a little opening on the north. This was a new singer - at least, the first of the season - and I think does not yet know his full song. Its chirp, which I heard distinctly to-day, is almost identical with that of Siurus naevius.

(Aug. 12)

One seen in full song in the scrubby in the garden. It was very tame, and in no way different from the others. In answer to the song, chirp, it uttered a series of short lisp notes, which were all identical. I saw one in nearly the same place yesterday afternoon.

" 20.

Bill & Co. one in full song in full song.

1876.

May 20.

One seen in full song. He jerked his tail forward like Geothlypis trichas and uttered a harsh chink, chink almost exactly like that of Oornis agilis.

June 7.

He looked at the sides of the hill, but did not fly without finding a bird - one of this species.

" 17.

One appeared behind the barn, this morning and was in full song.

" 20.

A male sitting on a tall tree at least fifty feet above the ground, singing at regular intervals.

" 24.

Along the road between Water and Poplar Tavern, we heard eight notes singing this morning, most of them south of the ditch. In one case two were singing within a few rods of each other.

1879.

May 21.

A male seen in full song.

" 25.

Two males in song, one in the brush-heaps behind the house - the other near the Pleasant Brook.

copy (3)

" 26.

A male seen flying to & fro behind the house all day in the most provoking manner; creeping about like a Wren among the debris. Sometimes he would appear within a few yards of me, disappearing almost instantly, and when next seen would be perhaps forty or fifty yards away. His call was distinctly a "chew" but in other respects he resembled the Connecticut Warbler, especially in flight and in attitude when perched.

Geothlypis philadelphia.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1879.

June 8. A-4 nest with four fresh eggs found in wild raspberry bush-
bush in garden near house. Nest placed in low bushes
above ground on the surrounding area. Female
sitting. This nest was brought down by Oscar Morse
who observed it to be accurately, and soon after a
number of warblers of different species, unhesitatingly
picked out a female Mourning Warbler from among the other
skins as being the bird in question.

Geothlypis philadelphia.

1879.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

(June 9) The males, one just below Dixville Notch and the
other near Ash Grove.

" 11. A male singing in the top of a tall dead fir on the bank
of Umbagog river about half a mile above the dam.

" 21. Shot two on East Hill, Anover road. One singing
in top of dead fir thirty feet high--the other singing
in Mountain Maple.

" 21. Female shot in a thicket of wild raspberries on the
hillside above Peaslee's spring was incubating.

" " A pair in the Raspberry thicket above Peaslee's
spring. Notions similar to those of Setophaga ruticilla--chirp
identical with that of Geothlypis agilis.

1880.

June 12. One male seen this morning; they are very scarce
this season.

1881.

May 24. A male singing near Peaslee's spring.

" 28. Male singing on the top of a tall dead fir behind
the Lake House.

" 3. During the drive from Upton to Bethel heard only
three singing.

Geothlypis philadelphia.Geothlypis philadelphia. - Rather common. May 30 - June 10, 1871.Geothlypis philadelphia. - June 3, 4, 7, 11, 13, 15. June, 1872.

May 11^{1 shot} - 13^{1 shot} - 14^{1 shot} - 15^{1 shot} - 19^{2 shot} - 20^{2 shot} - 21^{1 shot} - 24^{1 shot} - 1874
 May 29^{1 shot} - June 24^{1 shot} - 1876 / May 24^{1 shot} - 25^{2 shot} - June 9^{1 shot} - June 12^{1 shot} - May 24^{1 shot} - 30^{1 shot}

Poplar Tavern
Geothlypis philadelphia. - June 2, 15 - near Bethel, Me. 1872.

Lake Umbagog.

1896 Geothlypis philadelphia.

May 11 to
 June 14.

Strange to say I failed
 to meet with the Murrelet
 at all this season either about
 Umbagog or on June 14 while driving
 to Colebrook. He did not, however,
 visit any of the places where it
 used to be most abundant - or at
 least did not do so often late enough
 to be likely to find it.

Geothlypis phila delphinia.

1397.

Lake Umbagog.

May

29th (W. side of
Sunset Cove)

Geothlypis philadelphia.

1907

July 23 2nd seen by J. Bernard Walter near lumber camp, Essex road, Essex.

1908

Geothlypis philadelphia ^{L. Umbagog}

August 10

From the edge of a crude
little vegetable garden at the rear of
Dr. Draper's camp on Spelman's Point,
Pine Point, I started an adult ♀
mourning Warbler in a matted bed of
wild raspberry bushes that half covered
some old logs and fallen logs. The
bird rose almost under foot and
after taking a short, jerky flight like
that of a Maryland Yellow-throat
dropped into the tangle again. When
I began searching she reappeared in
the top of a bush, peeping out at me
shyly from among the leaves and
uttering every now and then a monosyllabic
chirp which reminded me by turns of
that of the Maryland Yellow-throat and
that of the Connecticut Warbler. Perhaps
on the whole it is nearer that of the
latter species for it has much the same
metallic, insistent quality. This is
the first time I have ever seen
the mourning Warbler on Pine Point.

copy (4)

Geothlypis philadelphia.

Descriptions of First Plumage of Certain North Am. Bbs. Wm. Brewster.

39. *Geothlypis philadelphia.*

First plumage: female. Remiges, rectrices, etc., as in adult. Rest of upper parts, with wing-coverts and sides of head, dull reddish-brown, becoming almost cinnamon on the back, and tinged strongly with ashy on the pileum. Entire under parts light reddish-brown, most pronounced on the abdominal and anal regions, becoming lighter on the throat, and darker, with a strong olive suffusion, on the breast and sides. No appreciable maxillary or supra-orbital stripes. From a specimen in my collection shot at Upton, Me., August 11, 1876. This bird was very young; in fact, barely able to fly. A slight doubt exists in my mind as to its identity, for I did not actually see the parent birds feed it, though both were in the immediate vicinity and exhibited much solicitude. This specimen is separable from the corresponding stage of *G. trichas* by the ashy cast of the pileum and the absence of brownish on the sides.

Autumnal plumage: young male. Entire upper parts olive-green, the feathers of the pileum and nape being just tipped with this color and showing plainly the ashy underneath when disarranged. Sides of head, with broad bands extending down each side of the throat and nearly meeting across the jugulum, ash, washed with greenish-olive. Sides, with a broad connected band across anal region and breast, dull olive-green. Rest of under parts, with central areas of throat and jugulum, very clear rich yellow, intensifying into a spot of orange on the breast. In two specimens (both males) a yellow tipping of the feathers on the jugulum nearly conceals much black underneath, which becomes conspicuous when the plumage is slightly disarranged.

Autumnal plumage: young female. Similar to the male, but with a more olive cast to the green of the dorsal aspect, less ashy on head, and the spot on the breast of richer, deeper color, and broader diffusion. The young of both sexes in autumnal plumage have the upper and lower eyelids *conspicuously fulvous-yellow*. In one specimen (male, taken August 21), the eyelids are *dirty-white*. From seven specimens (two females, five males) in my collection shot at Upton, Me., August, 1874. Irrespective of generic characters, the young of *G. philadelphia* in autumn are at once distinguishable from those of *Oporornis agilis* in corresponding stages, by the total absence of ashy on the central regions of throat, jugulum, and breast. So marked is the difference that obtains in this respect that I am easily able to separate the two species, when lying side by side, at a distance of fifteen or twenty feet.

Bull. N.O.C. 3, April, 1878. p. 61-62.

Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla.

^c
Geothlypis trichas. - ^{Bethel} May 29, 30 near Bethel, Me. 1871.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Geothlypis trichas. - Uncommon. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Geothlypis trichas. - Common in the channels. June, 1872.

Geothlypis trichas. - ^{See} Sept. 22 1873.

Geothlypis trichas. Aug 6^{am} 10^{pm} 26 - 28^{pm} Sept. 13 - 1874 / Oct. 10^{pm} 1874

Geothlypis trichas, 2² - 6⁴ - 8² - 10² - 12² - 13¹ - 26¹, Sept. 1887.

^{Sept.}
G. trichas 4¹ - 10¹ - 11¹ - 12¹ - 13¹ - 15¹ - 23² - 24¹ - 27¹ - 28¹ - Oct 4¹

G. trichas 1889 Sept. 6¹ - 10¹ - 12¹ - 12¹ - 24¹ - 25¹ - 28¹ - 30¹
Oct. 1¹ - 2¹

Little Umbagog, Me.
Sept. 30 Oct. 1890.

Geothlypis trichas

Sept 21st

Geothlypis trichas.

1874.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

July 28.

The song note just out of the mouth have precisely the same note as the male bird.

Aug. 1.

Several seen in the marsh on the river.

Sept. 13.

Found one in the marsh.

1873.

Sept. 23.

Seen several on the river.

1872.

Oct. 8-32

A number of young seen on the river of the bridge
River, October 1.

Geothlypis t. brachidactyla.

Descriptions of First Plumage of Certain North Am. Bbs. Wm. Brewster.

41. *Geothlypis trichas*.

First plumage: male. Remiges, rectrices, etc., as in adult. Wing-coverts continuously light brown. Rest of upper parts, including sides of head, brown, lightest on rump, and slightly tinged with olive on the back. Throat yellowish-olive, deepening to dark clear olive on jugulum, breast, sides, and anal region. Abdomen dull yellow, with its lateral margins bounded by bands of fulvous-brown. From specimen in my collection shot at Upton, Me., August 26, 1874. Two other specimens, taken respectively July 28 and August 10, present no appreciable difference from the birds first described.

Bull. N. O. C., 3, April, 1878. p. 62.

Geothlypis t. brachidactyla.

20 | Geoth. trichas Sept. 23² 24² 25¹ 26² Lake Umbagog, Maine. 1890.
Oct. 8¹ 10¹

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Geothlypis trichas

1894

Sept. 6 'juv' Balls Bluffs.

1895.

August 29 '4 Grafton 3 (Bad 8 juv) Balls Bluffs.

September 1 '4 5¹ 8² juv 23² juv

Lake Umbagog.

1896. Geothlypis trichas

L. = Leonard's Pond.

May 15¹ 16² 17⁴ 18¹ 19³ } near
" 20² 21² } Balls Bluffs

" 22² Leonard's Pond } Head of Balls
June 1¹ 2¹ 3¹ 4¹ 5¹ }

" 10² 11¹ 12³ (Aug. 8) near Balls Bluffs

" 14¹ Colebrook, N. H. copy ①

Not nearly so numerous as formerly
about the foot of the hills & near
its head found only around the
thous of Leonard's Pond where a
rough head growth of willows, poplars
or birches has succeeded the spruce forest
destroyed by fire //

Geothlypis trichas.

1899.

Oxford County, Maine.

Oct. 1 ' , Upton.

Geothlypis trichas.

L. = Lakeside

1897.

Lake Umbagog.

May 14¹* 15¹* 17¹* 18²* 20¹*
 " 22²* ^{Top of} ~~John~~
 June 2¹* - 4¹* 7³* ^{Ben Brook. Cattle Meadow.}
 " 13¹* 15¹*

near Lakeside
 " Great Id.

1903.

June 3¹* 4⁶* 5³* 6³* 7⁴* ^(Pond on Hill)
 " 9⁵*
 " 11⁶*
 " 12²* 13²*
 " 14²*

Bethel
 Norwan.
 Bethel to Upton
 Lakeside & "
 Cambridge River

June 4 Bethel. Wip-pe-pe, wip-pe-we, wip-pe-we, wee.
 This form of song seems very common, if not general,
 among the birds breeding in Oxford County.

1906

June 14¹* Bethel.

Geothlypis trichas

1896 Lake Umbagog.

August 8[±] 9[±] 10[±] 15[±] ^{♂ ad}_{4 juv} 16^{2 juv} 17^{1 ad} 25[±]

1897

September 3[±] near Lake House ^{Rapid R. Carry, Cambridge} 22[±] (Pond) 26[±] (Lake)

1898.

September 113 ^{Cambridge} River.

1899.

October 1[±]

1900.

September ^{R.} 16[±] ^{P.} 18[±] ^{C.R.} 21[±] ^{♂ ad}.

1902.

September 8[±] ^{♂ ad} Bethel.

1904.

September 9[±] ^{♂ juv} 19[±] 26[±] Bethel.

1905.

September 2^{hd} 4^{hd} 6^{hd} Bethel.

1907.

July 19[±] 20[±] 21[±] Bethel.

" 23[±] 24[±] 25[±] 29[±] 30[±] 31[±] near Lakeside.

Geothlypis trichas.

copy (2)

Bethel, Maine.

1903

June 4

// The Maryland Yellow-throat appears to be exceedingly numerous here. All the males sing nearly alike. I noted the song of one of them to-day as wip-pe-we, wip-pe-pe, wip-pe-we, we. //

Wilsonia pusilla.

Wilsonia pusilla.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

copy ①

1872.
June 2-5

Perhaps half a dozen specimens in log-heaps and thickets along wood edges; none seen after June 5.

1873.
Aug. 23.

Shot a young female in perfect fall plumage among the alders on the banks of Cambridge River about three miles above the dam. It was in a mixed flock of Warbler and probably came from further north, although I have noticed no indications as yet, of any migration.

1879.

May 25.

A single male with other Warblers in the plum orchard

" 27.

A male in full song on a clump of firs on a hill-side pasture.

" 28.

A male singing loudly and steadily in the plum orchard in the garden early this morning. The song is very like that of the Nashville Warbler, but less flowing and more abrupt, in fact almost explosive in character. It seemed to cost the bird a strong effort to produce it.

copy ②

1880.
May 31.

A male singing.

1881.
May 21.

Shot a pair in a clump of willows, in a bog behind the house.

Wilsonia pusilla.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Wilsonia pusilla. - June 2. Saw about 6, all before June 5. ¹⁸⁷² June, ~~187~~

Wilsonia pusilla. - ^{1 in full fl.} Aug. 23 1873.

Sylvania pus May 26^o - 30^o. 1876 / ¹⁸⁷⁹ May 25^o 27^o - 28^o / ¹⁸⁸⁰ May 31^o / ¹⁸⁸¹ May 21^o - 2.

Lake Umbagog.

1896. *Sylvania pusilla*

May 19^o.

" 22^o (Pine Pt) 25^o do. 28^o - 29^o.

June 12^o.

June 12. 3 in full song in alder thicket
shown by streamer corn near Lake House.
When I entered the thicket he followed me
about coming up within 6 or 8 ft. & looking
at me suspiciously but not chasing.

Sylvania pusilla.

1897.

Lake Umbagog.

May

14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ♀

June

4 $\frac{2}{3}$ (1 Goulet's Pond,
1 near Myalloway)

1903.

June

4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Bethel.

This bird's song was unvaryingly we-we-we-we-we-we;
a succession of rapidly-uttered, rather feeble notes, all precisely
alike, all on the same key, and with neither rise nor fall of
inflection nor special emphasis anywhere.

Sylvania pusilla.

1896 Lake Umbagog.

August 22 2 ad. ♀ full
dark exp.

copy (5)

22nd The bird seen on this date was in alders near the
little school house at Upton & within 30 yds. or less of the
spot where I found a ♂ singing on June 12th last.
Probably both were one & the same individual. The one
seen to-day appeared to be an adult ♂ in full autumnal
plumage. It was flitting about among the alders & once heard
an adult ♂ Redstart; a few minutes later it had a noisy
squabble with what looked like another bird of its own
species.

Sylvania pusilla.

copy (4)

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Probably nesting.

1896. After launching our boat (at Lakeside) under the old elm
June 12. we paddled down into the steamer cove where just below the
school house I was surprised to hear a Wilson's Black-cap sing
ing. Landing I spent an hour or more searching for its nest.
The male bird came within two yards or less and followed me a-
bout resuming its song whenever I passed beyond certain limits
within which I have little doubt that its mate and nest were
somewhere concealed. The place was somewhat peculiar - low
and springy ground with thickets of alders alternating with
small openings and with many moss-covered mounds and boulders
all of which I inspected with especial care. The male bird
did not once chirp but yet its manner led me to infer at once
that it was settled and nesting.

1896 Wilsonia pusilla Lake Umbagog, Me.
Aug. 22 Saw an adult in full autumnal
plumage, in alders in company with what
I took to be a young of the same sp. and an
adult ♂ Redstart. The sp. was not over
40 yds from where I found a ♂ Black Cap in
full song on the 12th of June last! [J. W. M.]

Sylvania pusilla.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1897. In the alders near the Lake House where I found a Wil-
May 14. son's Black-cap last June a ♂ of this species was in full song
and I afterwards saw a ♀ not far from Lakeside.

Wilsonia pusilla.

Bethel, Maine.

1903

June 4

copy (3)

There was a Wilson's Black-cap singing freely and steadily among the alders by the brook (along the Grover Hill road). Its song was we-we-we-we-we-we, all the notes on one key and without special emphasis on any of them. I suppose the bird was a migrant.

Wilsonia canadensis.

Wilsonia canadensis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

copy ①

1871.
May 30-
June 10.

Generally distributed throughout the woods but no where very common; the females were evidently laying at the time of our departure.

1874.

Aug. 3.

Shot a young bird just from the nest.

" 13.

One of the few birds singing in the woods.

" 29.

Shot an adult male in fall plumage which is much more beautiful than that of spring. He was in full song.

1876.
June 18.

A nest exquisitely concealed in a hole in the side of a steep mossy bank. The hole extending in about six inches and the entire nest over-arched by intensely green moss. Female sitting on four fresh eggs, she flew from the nest when we were within about three yards of her. Locality a moss-carpeted glade shaded by one two large trees and in the heart of the woods.

copy ②

1879.

May 24.

A single male singing.

June 18.

Set B-4. Incubated about eight days. Nest in a cavity excavated in a vertical wall of green moss growing on the face of the ledge and shaded by heavy timber. The female came about chirping sharply. The shell of the eggs were very hard.

" ²⁰ 30.

Set C-5. On the point of hatching. Nest in green moss adhering to the vertical face of a root about four feet in diameter. I noticed the entrance hole, and looking in spied the female sitting. I stood within two feet of her for sometime; then she glided out, running over the ground with trailing wings and spread tail. For a while she was silent, returning occasionally to peer at me anxiously, then retiring among the leaves. Finally she began to chirp sharply. The male did not appear.

copy ③

1880.
May 19.

Two males. The first.

1881.
May 21.

Saw one.

Wilsonia canadensis.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Wilsonia canadensis. - Not common. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Myiodioctes canadensis. - ^{Bethel} May 29, 80 near Bethel, Me. 1871.

Sylvia can. Aug 3^{juv} - 8^{juv} - 13^{juv} - 29^{juv} - 1874 / May 24¹⁸⁷⁹

1880 / May 19²⁶ - 1881 / May 21¹

L. Umbagog, Maine.

1887. *My. can.* Sept 6¹

My. canadensis 10¹ Sept.

My. canadensis Sept. 4¹ - 25¹
1889

Wilsonia canadensis.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Sylvania canadensis.

1894

August 30 3 juv. (Pine Point)

1895.

September 5 8 juv. (Pine Point)

Lake Umbagog,

1896. Sylvania canadensis

P. = Pine Point

May 17¹/₂ 19²/₂ 20¹/₂ 21¹/₂ Lakeside

" 22¹/₂ 23⁵/₂ 24²/₂ P. 25⁴/₂ 26²/₂ 27¹/₂

" 28⁴/₂ 29²/₂ P. 30²/₂ 31²/₂ P

June 1⁴/₂ 2⁵/₂ 3⁴/₂ 4⁴/₂ 5²/₂ 6⁴/₂ 7²/₂

" 10¹/₂ 11¹/₂ 12⁵/₂ (Caus. River)

copy (4)

Abundant during migration, very common afterwards. Frequents high & low ground & all sorts of forest growths indifferently. The only essential being the near presence of moss covered ledges, boulders, or stony sloping banks.

Sylvania canadensis.

P. = Pine Point
G. I. = Great Island.
L. M. = Lower Mergallouy

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May 20¹⁵
" 21³_{*} 22¹_{*} 23¹_{*} 24²_{*} 25¹_{*} 26¹_{*} 28¹_{*} 29²_{*} 30¹_{*}
" 31²_{*}
June 2⁴_{*} 4²_{*} 9¹_{*} ^{2 m. north} Rock.
" 11¹_{*} 14²_{*}

near Ballerida
" Great Island
" Outlet

1903.

June 3¹_{*} 6¹_{*}
" 9²_{*} arbor vitae swamp
(None noted about Lake Umbagog or up Cambridge River.)

Bethel,
Corwan.

1906.

June 12¹_{*} 13¹_{*} Bethel.

Sylvania canadensis

P. = Pine Point.

1896 Lake Umbagog.

August 9-10- Lakeside 25-1 juv 28-1 juv.

1898.

August ^P24¹/₂ (at daybreak) ^P26¹/₂ (daybreak) ^P28¹/₂ (8 a.m.)

September ^P22 juv

1900.

September 6¹/₂ in full song at shore, regular intervals at 7 a.m. Megalloway River

1905.

September 3' 4' Bethel.

1907.

July 20¹/₂ Bethel
" 23²/₂ 24²/₂ near Lakeside

August 7' Camb. Riv. 10' "

1908

Sylvania canadensis Lake
(Mississauga singing) Umbagog

August 10.

A bird singing freely in the woods on B. Point about 9 o'clock this forenoon (sun shining bright & hot on the trees). Its song was fuller, richer, more varied and more prolonged than I have ever known it to be during the breeding season. Indeed the bird seemed to be carried away by its own music and to outdo itself. I heard one singing in the same place & in much the same manner a few days ago.

Copy (5)

Wilsonia canadensis.

Canada Warbler in full song.

Megalloway River, Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1900. We left Flint's at 7.30 A.M. and drove to the upper

Sept.6. landing where we launched the canoes and started down stream.

. It was an interesting day with fine cloud effects especially at sunset. There were many birds, too, of the smaller kinds. I saw or heard Brown Creepers, Chickadees, Nashville, Yellow-rumped and Black-throated Green Warblers, a Canada Flycatcher in full song (he sang at short regular intervals as long as we were within hearing), Cedar birds, Blue Jays, Flickers (2), a few Robins, several Song Sparrows, etc.

Descriptions of First Plumage of Certain North Am. Bbs. Wm. Brewster.

38. *Myiodioides canadensis*.

First plumage: female. Remiges, rectrices, etc., similar to the adults. Rest of the upper parts, including wing-coverts and sides of head, uniform deep dull cinnamon; the greater coverts tipped with fulvous. Throat, breast, and sides very light cinnamon, tinged with olive. Anal and abdominal regions pale sulphur-yellow. No conspicuous spots, stripes, or markings anywhere. From a specimen in my collection shot at Upton, Me., August 4, 1874. This bird was so young as to be scarcely able to fly, and, with the rest of the brood, was attended by the female parent.

Adult in autumn: male. Similar to adult in spring, but with the yellow of the under parts much more intense, and the black spotting on the breast slightly clouded by the yellow tipping of the overlapping feathers. From a specimen in my collection shot at Upton, Me., August 29, 1874.

Young in autumn: male. Pileum and back greenish-olive; nape and rump bluish-ash, slightly tinged with olive. Centres of a few feathers on the forehead and cheeks, with a continuous line along the side of the neck to the breast, dusky-black. A broad band of very small spots (each one not more than one quarter of the size of those exhibited in the adult plumage) across the upper part of the breast black. Otherwise similar to the adult. In "History of Birds of North America," Vol. I. p. 320, Mr. Ridgway says, "In the young [these spots] are obsolete."

Bull. N. O. C. 3, April, 1878. p. 60-61.

Setophaga ruticilla.

Setophaga ruticilla.

1874.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

Aug. 5. Shot an adult male that was beginning to moult its worn plumage.

" 7. Shot an adult male changing to fall plumage (specimen in collection). copy ①

1876.

May 31. Exceedingly abundant. All the males seem to be adult birds; of hundreds which I have seen singing not one has been immature.

June 21. ♂ A nest with four fresh eggs. One slipped through my fingers and fell to the ground at a distance of fully fifteen feet, where I found it lying entirely uninjured on the leafy mould.

1879.

June 10. F-4 Nest with four eggs slightly incubated in maple sapling behind Lake House. Height: eight feet. Female sitting. Building May 28, with two eggs June 7 when the nest was half filled with snow and the bird absent.

" 14. Set G-4. Fresh. Nest in fork of maple sapling, height ten feet.

" 21. Set H-4. Incubated about five days--fork of maple sapling--height five feet--female flitting about & spreading her wings and ~~spreading her~~ tail and making a great fuss--thicket of bush maples on hillside.

1881.

May 12. Numbers.

Setophaga ruticilla.

Lake Umbagog, New England.

Nest /4 (3059), June 17, 1897, coll.C.H.Watrous. Female
seen on nest. "Pine Point; fastened to trunk & two small limbs of
a white birch 20 ft.above the ground & 15 ft.from top of tree.

Found by Gilbert".
.

Setophaga ruticilla.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1894 Setophaga ruticilla

August 30 ♂ ad

September 1 ♂ 3 ♀

Lake Umbagog.

1896. Setophaga ruticilla.

P. = Pine Point

May 12th Grafton

" 13¹/₂ 14¹/₂ 15¹/₂ 16¹/₂ 17¹/₂ } Lakeside

" 18³/₈ 19³/₈ 20⁴/₈ 21⁴/₈ }

" 22³/₈ P. 23¹⁰/₈ 24³/₈ P. 25⁵/₈

" 26³/₈ P. 27¹/₈ 28¹/₈ 29³/₈ P. 30³/₈ 31³/₈

June 1⁶/₈ 2¹²/₈ 3¹⁰/₈ 4¹⁰/₈ 5⁴/₈ 6¹⁰/₈ 7⁴/₈

" 10³/₈ 12⁶/₈ (Cane River)

copy 3

One of the most abundant & universally distributed birds of this region, quite as numerous in the heart of the forest on high ground as along rivers & about clearings frequently in the forest thickets of mountain maple in windfall openings & along old logging roads. Fully 90% of the 88 seen this year were in immature plumage.

May 21 - ♀ beginning nest (literally laying the first strands) in fork of maple in woods E. of Lakeside 6.30 a.m.

June 2 - ♀ taking cotton wool from one crop to nest just begun on Hemlock horn branch of alder vitae.

" 4 nest beginning yellow birch sapling up. fork 12 ft.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Setophaga ruticilla. - Common. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Setophaga ruticilla. - June 9 June, 1872.

Setophaga ruticilla. - July 26, 1873.

Setophaga Aug 5^{1st} - 7^{1st} - 1874 / May 26 1876 / May 12¹⁸⁸¹ num

Setophaga 2^{1st} Sept. 1887.

Sept.

Setophaga 4^{1st} 15^{1st} Oct 10^{1st} (Anton Meadow; Alder)

Setophaga ruticilla.

L. M. = lower Newbury.

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May

15¹/_{*} 17¹/_{*} 18²/_{*} 20²/_{*}

21²/_{*} 22¹/_{*} 23¹/_{*} 24⁴/_{*} 25²/_{*} 29³/_{*} 30²/_{*}

28³/_{*}

June

2³/_{*} 4^m/_{*} 9^c/_{*}

"

10¹/_{*} Bear Island. 11⁵/_{*} & 12³/_{*} Great Island, 14⁴/_{*}

near Lakeside.

" Great Island.

1903.

June

4⁴/_{*} 5⁴/_{*} 7²/_{*}

"

9¹⁰/_{*}

"

11¹²/_{*}

"

12⁵/_{*} 13⁵/_{*}

"

14⁶/_{*}

"

15¹/_{*}

Bethel

Howay.

Bethel to Upton

Lakeside & "

Cambridge River

Errol Dam

1906

June

12³/_{*} 13⁴/_{*} Bethel,

Setophaga ruticilla P. = Plain Point.

1896 Lake Umbagog.

August 14 ♂ ad juv. 15 ^{1/2} * ^{not seen.} sang over only / 22 ♂ ad Lakeside 25 ♂ ad. 28 ² * ^{juv} 29 ♂ ad (full song, twice)

1897

September P. 1 he full song for several 7 * ^{he full song for several} ^{he full song for} 8 * ^{he full song for} 9 * ^{he full song for} 11 ♂ ad 2 juv

1898.

September P. 1 juv or 2 1 ♂ ad in full song for 10 minutes 8 a.m. 6 juv

1900.

September 3 * 4 ♂ ad 6 *

1902.

September 7 ♂ ad Bethel.

1905.

September 5 * Bethel.

July 19 * Song Pond, Bethel.

" 23 ♀ 24 ² *. 25 ⁴ *. 29 ¹ * near Lakeside.

August 7 ³ Cambridge River 10 ♂ " "

Setophaga ruticilla.

Redstart sings freely.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1900. ~~On~~ On landing (at Pine Point) I found the woods about the
Sept. 3 camp alive with small birds, but I was too busy to look them
over thoroughly and recognized only a few among which were
a Redstart, an Ovenbird and a Winter Wren, the first of which
was singing freely.



Book of Lake Umbagog Maine